Test of the consonants used in their vocabulary.
This holds good only with regard to Tamil and not the rest of the branches, derived from the Dravidian stock, as for instance in Telegu, or Malyalam; they have adopted the same system of alphabets as are used in Sanskrit.

I shall give a few more typical instances and close the topic in brief. We for instance say "mukh" to denote the mouth, whereas their "mukku" signifies the nose, there being such a close relationship between the sense of taste and that of smell, as to make the one follow the other, close at heals. We again say [4]*kan" to denote our ear, whereas their "kan" means the eyes; and here too the reason seems to me to be very suggestive. Of all our sense organs, the two most widely in use, are those of sight and hearing, the ones that are meant for distant perception. It seems very strange indeed that terms indicative of these two sense organs should also form a tie and get reversed in their meanings in the two languages, in the same way as we found, was the case

with the two words **mukh" and **mukhu**.

I feel inclined almost to infer from instanc-
•es such as the above that the Aryans after